

**Indian constitution**  
**Questions Bank for IA –I**  
**Sem-I**  
**December-23**

1. How many seats were won by Muslim League in the Constituent Assembly election?

- A) **73**              B) 15              C) 93              D) 208

2. Which of the following was the head of the Finance and Staff Committee?

- Rajendra Prasad**              B) H C Mukherjee              C) Gobinath Bardoloi              D) Jawaharlal Nehru

3. The Preamble of the Indian Constitution was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on:

- A) 15th August 1947              **B) 26th November 1949**              C) 26th January 1950              D) 15th August 1950

4. The term "Unity of the Nation" in the Preamble emphasizes:

- A) Economic equality              B) Political justice              C) National integrity and unity              **D) Social fraternity**

5. Which Fundamental Right prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth?

- Right to Freedom of Religion              **B) Right to Equality**              C) Right against Exploitation              D) Right to Constitutional Remedies

6. Which Fundamental Right has been abolished by the 44th Amendment Act, 1978?

- Right to Property**              B) Right to Freedom of Speech and Expression              C) Right to Equality              D) Right to Life

7. Fundamental Rights Are Included In Part-----

- A) IV              **B) III**              C) X              D) IX

8. When Indian constitution came in to force?

- A) 26-Jan-50**              B) 15-Aug-47              C) 19-Oct-48              D) 21-Dec-49

9. Which amendment to the Indian Constitution made the Right to Education (RTE) a fundamental right under Article 21A?

- A) 86th Amendment**              B) 42nd Amendment              C) 44th Amendment              D) 73rd Amendment

10. The Directive Principles aim to establish:

- Fundamental Duties of citizens              **B) Social and economic democracy**  
C) Fundamental Rights of citizens              D) Judicial powers of the state

11. Who was the chairman of drafting committee of constitution of India-----

A) Dr.Rajendraprasad    B) Jawaharlal Nehru    **C) Dr.B..R.Ambeker**    D) Sardarvallabaipatel

12. Which among the following is NOT a Directive Principle of State Policy?

Equal pay for equal work for both men and women    **B) Right to Freedom of Speech and Expression**

C) Protection of monuments and historical sites    D) Provision of free and compulsory education for children

13. Drafting Committee had how many members?

**A) 7**    B) 5    C) 11    D) 13

14. Which of the following terms was not included in the original Preamble of the Indian Constitution?

**A) Secular**    **B) Socialist**    C) Democratic    D) Sovereign

15. The Fundamental Duties in the Indian Constitution were added through which amendment?

A) 40th Amendment    **B) 42nd Amendment**    C) 44th Amendment    D) 48th Amendment

16. When Indian constitution came in to force?

**A) 26-Jan-50**    B) 15-Aug-47    C) 19-Oct-48    D) 21-Dec-49

17. The idea of the "Unity in Diversity" reflects which feature of the Indian Constitution?

Federalism    **B) Secularism**    C) Socialist principles    D) Fundamental Rights

18. Which article of the Indian Constitution originally mentioned the Fundamental Duties?

Article 50A    **B) Article 51A**    C) Article 49A    D) Article 52A

19. Which Fundamental Duty was added most recently to the Indian Constitution?

**A) To develop scientific temper, humanism, and the spirit of inquiry and reform**

B) To provide opportunities for education to children between the ages of 6 to 14 years

C) To safeguard public property    D) To abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals

20. In Indian polity which of the following is Supreme?

President of India    **B) Constitution**    C) Parliament    D) Supreme Court

21. Abolition of untouchability under article

**A) 17**    B) 19    C) 21    D) 32

22. The provisions related to the Election Commission of India were adopted from the Constitution of:

United States of America B) Canada C) Australia D) Ireland

23. The Preamble of the Indian Constitution is inspired by the Constitution of:

A) United States of America B) Ireland C) France D) Canada

24. India adopted a Procedure for amendment in the Indian Constitution

A) U.S.A. B) Canada C) South Africa D) New Zealand

25. India adopted a federal system with a strong center from

A) U.S.A. B) Canada C) Australia D) New Zealand

26. Which is the lengthiest written constitution?

A) Constitution Of China B) Constitution Of England C) Constitution Of India D) Constitution Of America

27. The Indian Constitution is known for its flexibility due to the presence of:

A) Rigid amendments B) Lengthy procedures for amendments  
C) Detailed provisions on federalism D) A blend of rigidity and flexibility in the amendment process

28. The Preamble to the Constitution declares India

(a) A Sovereign, Democratic Republic (b) a Socialist, Democratic Republic  
(c) A Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic (d) None of these

29. The Constitution of India was enacted by a Constituent Assembly set up

(a) under the Cabinet Mission Plan, 1946 (b) under the Indian Independence Act, 1947  
(c) under a resolution of the Provisional Govt (d) by the Indian National Congress

8. Fundamental rights are-----

A) Civil Right B) Criminal Right C) Basic Right D) None Of These

29. The concept of single citizenship is borrowed from the constitution of

A) Canada B) Australia C) Britain D) America

30. Article 14 permits reasonable-----

A) Classification B) Division C) Discrimination D) None Of These

31. The right to equality guaranteed by the Indian constitution does not include-----

A) Economic Equality B) Equality before Law C) Equal Protection Of Law D) Social Equality

32. Which among the following is not a fundamental right?

A) Strike B) Equality before Law C) Against Exploitation D) Freedom Of Religion

33. The Preamble to the Constitution declares India

(a) A Sovereign, Democratic Republic (b) a Socialist, Democratic Republic  
(c) A Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic (d) None of these

34. The words 'socialist secular' and 'the unity and integrity of the nation' were added to the Constitution by the \_ Amendment

(a) 42nd (b) 44th (c) 52nd (d) none of the above.

5. How many times has the Preamble of the Indian Constitution been amended so far?

(a) Once (b) twice (c) thrice (d) never

6. What is the chief source of political power in India?

(a) The people (b) the Constitution (c) the Parliament (d) Parliament & State Legislature

7. at present India consists of

(a) 25 states and 9 union territories (b) 24 states and 7 union territories

(c) 28 states and 8 union territories (d) 21 states and 11 union territories

33. The emergency provisions of the Constitution of India were greatly influenced by

A) The Government of India Act 1939 B) the Weimar Constitution of Germany

C) The Constitution of the United States D) the Constitution of Canada

34. Children below age of----- years are prohibited to be employed in hazardous employment

A) 21 Years B) 18 Years C) 14 Years D) 13 Years

35. Right to education is contained in article-----

A) Article 21 B) Article 21 C) Article 32 A D) Article 21a

36. The number of articles in the constitution presently is

A) 368 B) 395 C) 400 D) 448

37. Abolition of untouchability under article

A) 17 B) 19 C) 21 D) 32

38. Fundamental rights are protected by the-----

A) Civil Court B) Criminal Court C) Supreme Court D) None Of These

39. Which of the following is no longer a fundamental right?

A) Right To Freedom Of Religion B) Right To Equality C) Right To Liberty D) Right To Property

41. The concept of welfare state is included in the constitution of India in the

A) Preamble    B) Fundamental Right    C) Fourth Schedule    **D) The Directive Principles Of State Policy**

43. The directive principles of state policy under article

A) 16 To 30    **B) 31 To 51**    C) 61 To 76    D) None Of These

44. How many fundamental duties are there?

A) 5    B) 6    C) 10    **D) 11**

45. The ultimate source of authority of India

A) The Government    B) The Constitution    C) The Parliament    **D) The People**

8. The Constitution of India

**(a) provides single citizenship**    (b) provides double citizenship

(c) contains no provision regarding citizenship    (d) provides multiple citizenship

9. The Fundamental Rights of Indian citizens are contained in

**(a) Part III of the Constitution**    (b) Part IV of the Constitution

(c) the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution    (d) none of the above

10. Which one of the following is not a Fundamental Right?

**(a) right to strike**    (b) right against exploitation

(c) right to equality    (d) right to freedom of religion

11. A person can move the Supreme Court directly in the event of violation of Fundamental Rights under

(a) Article 19    **(b) Article 32**    (c) Article 34    (d) none of the above

46. Indian constitution is flexible that it

A) Cannot Be Amended Easily    **B) Can Be Amended Only After Under Going a Special Procedure**

C) Can Be Amended Easily    D) Does Not Follow Frequent Changes.

47. For how many years, months, and days did the constituent assembly work on the framing of the constitution of India

**A) 2 Years 11 Months And 18 Days**    B) 13 Years 2 Months And 16 Days

C) 4 Years 2months 18 Day    D) 1year 11months And 15 Days.

48. Right to primary education guaranteed under the article 21a was inserted to the constitution by

A) 61stAmendment    B) 74thAmendment    C) 97thamendment    **D) 86thAmendment**

49. The word 'Secular' as used in the Preamble indicates?

- A) Treating all the language equally      **B) Treating all the religious equally**  
C) Special treatment to Hindu religion      D) None of these

50. The basic feature of the Indian Constitution is found in

- A) Fundamental Rights      B) Fundamental Duties      **C) Preamble**      D) DPSP

51. India adopted a federal system with a strong center from

- A) U.S.A.      **B) Canada**      C) Australia      D) New Zealand

52. The Constituent Assembly of India was set up under the framework of?

- A. Cripps mission (1942)      **b. Cabinet mission (1946)**      c. Simon commission (1927)      d. None of these

53. The Constituent Assembly of India was passed and adopted on which of the following days?

- a. 24 January, 1950      b. 26 January, 1950      c. 26 November, 1949      d. **29 August, 1947**

12. Which of the following Article has provided the right to education as a fundamental right for children aged between 6 to 14

- a) Article 21      **b) Article 21 A**      c) Article 22      d) Article 25

13. Which article prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth?

- a) Article 13      **b) Article 14**      c) Article 15      d) Article 16

14. Protection in respect of conviction for offenses is guaranteed under?

- a) Article 19      **b) Article 20**      c) Article 21      d) Article 22

15. Freedom from payment of taxes for the promotion of any religion is guaranteed under?

- a) Article 26      **b) Article 27**      c) Article 28      d) Article 29

16. Which of the following is not the Fundamental Duty?

- (a) Safeguarding public property      **(b) To obey the parents**  
(c) To value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture  
(d) To spread common brotherhood amongst all the people of India

54. Who was the chairman of drafting Committee?

- a. N Gopalaswamy      b. K.M Munshi      c. N Madhava Rao      **d. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar**

55. Constitution of India was adopted by constituent assembly on?

- a. 25 October 1948      b. 25 October 1949      c. 26 November 1948      **d. 26 November 1949**

56. Constitution of India came into effect from?

a. 15 January 1950      **b. 26 January 1950**      c. 15 August 1950      d. 15 January 1950

57. How much time it took for Constituent Assembly to finalize the constitution?

a. **2 Years 11 Months 18 Days**      b. 2 Years 9 Months 8 Days  
c. 2 Years 7 Months 18 Days      d. 2 Years 5 Months 20 Days

58. The Constitution of India derives its force from?

**a. The people of India**      b. The children of India      c. The British      d. The woman of India

59. Which of the following is not a characteristic of the federal state?

**a. Unicameralism**      b. Independent Judiciary      c. Division of powers      d. Written Constitution

60. The part of the Constitution that reflects the mind and ideals of the framers is

a. Directive Principles      b. Fundamental Rights      **c. Preamble**      d. Citizenship

17. Which among the following is not the fundamental duties?

(a) To abide by the constitution and respect the national flag and the national anthem

**(b) To promote a single religion**

(c) To promote the spirit of common brotherhood among all the people in India

(d) To develop the scientific temper and spirit of inquiry

18. Which of the articles in the Constitution state the Gandhian Principles?

**(a) Article 40-48**      (b) Article 41-48      (c) Article 42      (d) Article 40

19. Which article pertains to the organization of village panchayats?

**a) Article 40**      b) Article 41      c) Article 42      d) Article 43

20. Which article focuses on the right to work, education, and public assistance?

**a) Article 41**      b) Article 42      c) Article 43      d) Article 44

21. The President gives his resignation to the

(a) Chief Justice      (b) Parliament      **(c) Vice President**      (d) Prime Minister

22. Which of the following appointments is not made by the President of India?

(a) Chief of the Army      **(b) Speaker of the Lok Sabha**

(c) Chief Justice of India      (d) Chief of the Air Force

61. Secularism means

a. Suppression of all religions      b. Freedom of worship to minorities

**c. Separation of religion from State**      d. None these above

62. The concept of welfare state is included in which part of the Indian Constitution?

- a. The Preamble of the Constitution
  - b. Fundamental Rights
  - c. Directive Principles of State Policy
  - d. 4th Schedule of the Constitution
63. Who is the constitutional head of the Indian union?
- a. Prime Minister
  - b. Vice-President
  - c. President
  - d. Governor
64. Constitution has been divided into
- a. 10 parts
  - b. 20 parts
  - c. 24 parts
  - d. 32 parts
65. The constitution of India was adopted by the
- a. Governor General
  - b. British Parliament
  - c. Constituent Assembly
  - d. Parliament
66. India become a Sovereign democratic republic on
- a. Aug 15, 1947
  - b. Jan 30, 1948
  - c. Jan 26, 1950
  - d. Nov 26, 1929
23. Following which country, the concept of the Preamble, has been adopted in the Constitution of India?
- (a) Canada
  - (b) UK
  - (c) Sweden
  - (d) United States
24. From which country's constitution, the concept of the Judicial Review is derived?
- (a) France
  - (b) In the USA
  - (c) UK
  - (d) Canada
25. Who appoints the Prime Minister of India?
- (a) Lok Sabha
  - (b) President
  - (c) Parliament
  - (d) Citizens of India
67. What is the minimum permissible age for employment in any factory or mine?
- a. 12 years
  - b. 14 years
  - c. 16 years
  - d. 18 years
68. The Indian Constitution has borrowed the ideas of preamble from the
- a. Italian Constitution
  - b. Canadian Constitution
  - c. French Constitution
  - d. Constitution of USA
69. How many articles were there originally in Constitution of India?
- a. 395
  - b. 397
  - c. 403
  - d. 410
70. The Constitution of India is the lengthiest of all Constitutions of the world.
- a. True
  - b. False
71. Article 44 is related to?
- a. Uniform civil code for citizens.
  - b. Provision of early childhood care and education to children below the age of 6 years.
  - c. The duty of the state to raise the level of nutrition.
  - d. Organization of agriculture and animal husbandry.
72. Which article is related to "Equal Justice and free legal aid"?



a. Article 39      **b. Article 39 A**      c. Article 43      d. Article 43 A

73. Fundamental Duties of Indian Constitution are taken from which of the following country?

a. Ireland      **b. Russia**      c. Netherlands      d. United Kingdom

74. The maximum percentage of Indian constitution taken from?

a. United Kingdom      b. Russia      **c. Ireland**      **d. USA**

75. Parliamentary system of Indian constitution is taken from which country?

a. United States      **b. British**      c. Canada      d. Russia

76. How many FR are enjoyed by the Indians

a. 5      **b. 6**      c. 7      d. 8

77. In the Constitution of India, promotion of international peace and security is included in the

a. Preamble to the Constitution      **b. Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP)**

c. Fundamental Duties      d. Ninth Schedule

78. Which features of Indian constitution has borrowed from Germany?

**a. Provision concerning suspension of fundamental rights during National Emergency**

b. Idea of federation      c. Fundamental Duties      d. Fundamental Rights

79. Which among the following is not among fundamental rights provided by the Constitution?

a. Right to equality      **b. Right to protest**      c. Right to Religion      d. Right against exploitation

80. Which of the following is not among the Fundamental Duties of citizens laid down in the Indian Constitution?

a. To preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture

**b. To protect the weaker sections from social injustice**

c. To develop the scientific temper and spirit of inquiry

d. To strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity

81. under the Constitution of India, which one of the following is not a fundamental duty?

**a. To vote in public elections**

b. To develop the scientific temper

c. To safeguard public property

d. To abide by me Constitution and respect its ideals

82. Which of the following is not matched correctly?

a. Part I: Union and its Territories

b. Part II: Citizenship

c. Part III: Directive Principle and State Policy

d. Part VI: State Governments

83. When I respect the ideals and institutions of our constitution and respect national flag and national anthem perform which of the following?

- a. Rigid                      b. Flexible                      c. Very rigid                      d. partly flexible and partly rigid

96. Which of the following is supreme?

- a. Constitution of India    b. Supreme Court    c. Parliament    d. Election commission

97. Which of the following is not matched correctly?

a. Right to Equality: Article 14-18

b. Rights against exploitation: Article 20-22

c. Right to Religious Freedom: Article 25-28

d. Right to Cultural and Education freedom: Article 29-30

98. Protection of the interests of the minorities is envisaged in which of the following articles?

- a. 14    b. 29    c. 19    d. 32

99. Right to Constitutional Remedies comes under

- a. Fundamental rights    b. Legal rights    c. Constitutional rights    d. Natural rights

100. Who was the president of the Constituent Assembly?

- a. Pt Jawaharlal Prasad    b. Dr Rajendra Prasad    c. Dr BR Ambedkar    d. C Rajgopalachari

101. Who among the following was the chairman of the drafting committee of the Indian Constitution?

- a. Rajendra Prasad    b. BR Ambedkar    c. Tej BAhadur Sapru    d. C Rajgopalachari